SEPTEMBER 8, 1774. THE NUMBER 1205.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

In Civitate Libera Linguam Mentemque Liberas Esse Debere.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* 8. 28.

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LONDON, *June* 20.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

A circumſtancial Account of Friday's DEBATE *on the* QUEBEC BILL.

AFTER the Report on the Bill was read a firſt Time. Mr. Mackworth aroſe, and propoſed a Clauſe to eſtabliſh an optional Jury; he preceded his Motion with ſpeaking highly in Favour of the Britiſh Merchants who traded to Quebec, and the Engliſh Subjects reſident there, and ſtrongly recommended his Clauſe as a Protection for them againſt the French Laws.

Lord North recapitulated ſuch Parts of the Evidence that had been produced at the Bar as ſuited his Purpoſe. He ſaid, Governour Carleton had informed the Houſe, that the Canadians had a Diſlike to the Engliſh Laws in general; that it was his Opinion that giving the Canadians their old Syſtem of Laws would be the only Means of making them a happy People; that Mr. Hay, the Chief Juſtice, had ſaid it was his Opinion that the Canadians at firſt might have been brought to like the Engliſh Laws, but ſince they had been ſo indulged they expected now nothing leſs than a Repeal of the Whole of the Laws by which they are governed at preſent; and that the Nobleſſe of the Country thought Trial by Jury was humiliating and degrading to them, as it ſubjected their Property to the Deciſion of Barbers and Tailors; that Mr. Mazzieres had to be ſure ſaid, that Juries he believed would be liked under proper Regulations, but the People of Canada did not chooſe to give their Time and Attendance for nothing; that Monſieur Lothbinere, on a Queſtion being put to him whether he did not think the Engliſh Laws the beſt for the Canadians in general, ſaid, "I make no Doubt but your Laws are good and wiſe, and make you a happy People, but I do not think they are ſuited to every Climate." His Lordſhip afterwards entered much upon the Subject of Juries, and ſaid, the Canadians could have but a bad Opinion of Engliſh Juries, when a Grand Jury there had preſented the Roman Catholicks as a Nuiſance; he ſaid, the Canadians in their Petition to the Throne had deſired to have the Whole of their ancient Laws reſtored to them, which this Bill was meant to do; that, in his Opinion, the Trial by Jury was not neceſſary there; and that, by what he had been informed, the French Laws were ſufficient to protect Property without it; that People had very induſtriouſly circulated a Report, that he had made a miniſterial Queſtion of this; he would aſſure the Houſe, upon his Honour, he had not; that after once fixing the Government of Quebec in the Hands of this Nation, it was a Matter of Indifference to him what Law or Religion was eſtabliſhed, ſo it made the People happy; that the Britiſh Merchants ſaying their Property would not be ſecure without Engliſh Laws, let Gentlemen recollect that Britiſh Merchants trade to all Parts of the World, and think their Property ſecure in Portugal or Spain, where they know the Roman Catholick Religion is the Religion of the Land, and that the Number of old or Engliſh Subjects, in Canada, were ſo few in Number, that the Cries of 150,000 ought to be given Way to in Preference of only 360.

Serjeant Glynn aroſe, and recapitulated the Parts of the Evidence which the Noble Lord had ſo ingeniouſly ſettled; he ſaid, the Noble Lord had laid great Streſs on the Imprudence of the Grand Jury preſenting the Roman Catholicks as a Nuiſance, and ſeemed to think for that Reaſon they ought to have the Trial by Jury taken away. Did the Noble Lord never recollect that the Britiſh Houſe of Commons had committed equally flagrant Acts of Injuſtice, and that if the Reaſon for aboliſhing held good in one Point it ought in the other? Yet he ſincerely hoped that that Houſe would never be taken away; for, bad and corrupt as it was, it ſtill remained ſome Safeguard to the People. He afterwards launched forth into the Praiſe of Juries, and mentioned many particular Circumſtances where Juries had been found extremely beneficial to the Welfare of the Publick; he afterwards ſtated the Account of the ſeizing the State Papers of Mr. Wilkes, the General Warrants, &c. he ſaid, all State Cauſes would be carried as deſired, was it not for Juries; he mentioned the Affair of Hampden concerning Ship Money, and concluded with ſaying, that the 10th Day of June, 1774, would be handed down to Poſterity as a Day when the Members of a Britiſh Houſe of Commons preferred Popery and French Laws to the eſtabliſhed Religion and Laws of their own Country; and at the ſame Time, that Trials by Jury, which their Forefathers accounted a Bleſſing, they deemed a Curſe.

The Attorney General ſaid, he did not agree with the Honourable and learned Gentleman, that whoever was againſt the allowing a Trial by Jury in that Bill thought the Mode a Curſe. Far from it; he had himſelf, in many Caſes, often thought the Trial by Jury a great Bleſſing, yet it would be highly imprudent, unparliamentary, ridiculous, and abſurd, to eſtabliſh a Clauſe at the End of the Bill (as that muſt be) which Clauſe would entirely repeal that Clauſe in the Body of the Bill which allows the Canadians all their ancient Laws? Or would any Body ſay, that Trial by Jury was one of their ancient Cuſtoms, or aſſert that it was neceſſary. That as for the petitioning Canadians, they only deſired to have their ancient Laws and Cuſtoms reſtored them; and that he by no Means thought an optional Jury any Thing like an Engliſh Jury; that by the former any Party that thought he could gain a Preference in his Trial over the other would adopt it, and that it muſt be allowed that where the Option was liked by one it would diſpleaſe the other; beſides, the Evidences at the Bar had declared, that the Canadians were averſe to the Form of an Engliſh Jury, eſpecially in that Part which obliges them to be unanimous in their Verdict, and that if you took away that Part, in his Opinion you deſtroyed the Whole; that he believed the learned Gentleman had been wrong in giving Praiſe to a Jury in the Caſe of Mr. Hampden, for no Jury was conſulted on that Caſe.

Mr. Dunning aroſe, and ſeconded the learned Serjeant in moſt of the Inſtances he had mentioned; ſaid, to be ſure he believed the learned Serjeant was wrong as to the Part concerning Mr. Hampden, but he at the ſame Time would be bold to aſſert, that had a Jury been conſulted in that Caſe the Affair would have been decided at once, and the Ship Money declared illegal; that as to the other learned Gentleman mentioning that he by no Means approved of optional Juries, had we not every Term Inſtances in the Court of Chancery where it was in the Power of the Lord Chancellor to appoint a Jury if he thought proper? That as to eſtabliſhing the French Laws in Canada, who had we fit to adminiſter them? Had not the two learned and reſpectable Gentlemen at the Bar, Mr. Hay and Mr. Mazzieres, informed the Houſe that they by no Means thought themſelves capable of learning the French Law ſufficiently to adminiſter it with Juſtice? And if ſuch learned Gentlemen as them had not Abilities ſufficient to underſtand it, ſure he was that no Perſon the Miniſter could produce was capable of undertaking the Taſk, ſo as to do Juſtice to the People, and Honour to himſelf. He ſaid the Noble Lord had been repeatedly called on to declare the Author of the Bill; let the Author now ſtand forth and clear himſelf; but he would be bound to ſay, no Man would dare to own a Bill which was meant to eſtabliſh Popery. The Noble Lord had ſaid, the Canadians had not deſired to have a Jury; could the Noble Lord ſay the Canadians had deſired not to have a Jury? He then entered very fully into the Nature of Juries, ſaid they were fit in all Caſes; that he had known many Inſtances where Juries had found for the Crown, and that he could wiſh to ſee Juries eſtabliſhed throughout the World, as they were a Check upon evil Judges, and conſequently, if they were not ſo good Judges of Law, they were Judges of Fact; he ſaid, as to the People of Canada being negligent of attending to ſerve on Juries, it was the Caſe here; there was ſcarce a Term paſſed but Jurymen were fined for Non-attendance.

Solicitor General ſaid, he could not agree, with the learned Serjeant, that the Supporters of this Bill deſerved the Appellation of Traitors to their Country; that he had no Objection to a Jury hereafter being eſtabliſhed there, but let it be left in the Power of the Crown, and if they ſaw it was neceſſary they could at any Time adopt it, but this was not the Time, while the People were ſo much enraged againſt the Proceedings of Juries in that Country; that as to the Jury which Mr. Mazzieres had formed for that Country in the Pamphlet he had publiſhed, he by no Means thought it like an Engliſh Jury, for it was to be formed of an odd Number of People, thirteen, fifteen, or ſeventeen, and a Majority of thoſe People to be deciſive, and the Jurymen to have 5s. per Day allowed them for their Attendance. He ſaid he never would allow that the Canadians were fit Perſons to ſerve upon a Jury, they underſtood nothing of its Form, and therefore were not Judges enough how to act upon it; that as to Caſes of Revenue, we had had two Inſtances of their deciding different to an Engliſh Jury; that a Jury in England had found for the Crown; they in Canada had twice, on the ſame Trial, found for the Defendant; and the Witneſs at the Bar, Mr. Hay, had informed the Houſe that he had often been put to Trouble becauſe he never could get the Canadians to give a ſpecial Verdict.

Mr. Byng. The Noble Lord has given them ſuch of the Evidence as he thought proper, and mentioned the Equality of the Numbers of the two Sorts of Subjects; that as to the Numbers, it was a Matter of Indifference to him whether they were 360 or 360,000, they had equally a Claim to Compaſſion; that he thought it proper that wherever an Engliſh Colony was ſettled, Engliſh Laws ought to be eſtabliſhed; that he did not approve of the Clauſe now offered, becauſe he thought it not ſufficient, yet he would gladly accept of it as Part of a good Thing, and he made no Doubt but the Canadians would, when they became uſed to the Nature of it, love it, and wiſh to have it in its full Extent; that General Carleton had informed them, that the Canadians were a docile People; had we any Occaſion to go to Canada to look for docile Creatures? No! there was a ſufficient Number always to be ſeen on the oppoſite Side of the Houſe, docile enough to do any Thing the Noble Lord their Leader ſhould direct them to do.

Governour Johnſtone ſpoke for about a Quarter of an Hour, highly in Favour of Juries, and recommended the Clauſe.

Mr. T. Townſhend ſpoke for about ten Minutes greatly againſt the Whole of the Bill, and much in Praiſe of Juries, and recommended the Clauſe offered in a very ſtrenuous Manner, ſetting forth that the Engliſh reſident there had not gone to that Colony had they not been invited by his Majeſty's Royal Proclamation; but thoſe who adviſed him to break his Promiſe would adviſe him to do any Thing that was bad.

Mr. E. Burke aroſe, and in a very long Speech, the firſt Part of which was a keen pointed Vein of Humour againſt the miniſterial Gentry, who juſt then came into the Houſe in great Numbers, he ſaid, he ſhould not have aroſe, only he thought he now ſeized a happy Moment when he ſhould carry his Point, for the Houſe had filled, all of a ſudden, with People who had not heard any Thing that had been ſaid againſt the Bill, no, not even from its firſt being agitated in the Houſe; that they had now come with good Engliſh Dinners in their Bellies, which would, he truſted, make them good-humoured, and by being thus full of Engliſh Meat would undoubtedly be for Engliſh Laws, that could protect them that Meat; that he ſhould have been afraid to attack ſuch a Body of Power and Wiſdom as the other Side of the Houſe contained, had he not fortunately obſerved that the Noble Lord, and his two great Oracles of Wiſdom and Order, had all differed in their Opinions; that finding them thus at Variance, he thought the Moment would be fortunate to his Cauſe; the one was for a Jury, only now was not the proper Time; the other againſt any Jury at all; and a third, that it could not be inſerted in the Bill. He divided the People concerned in this Bill under three Heads; the firſt the Engliſh Merchants, the ſecond the Engliſh Subjects, and thirdly the Canadians; he ſaid they all deſerved Support, and though the Noble Lord and his Supporters had ſo induſtriouſly always made Uſe of the Number 360 as ſuitable to their Cauſe, let them only recollect what all the Evidence at the Bar agreed in, which was, that the Engliſh Subjects there poſſeſſed upwards of two Thirds of the whole Trade; did the Noble Lord think then that they were a Body of People to be minded? That as to their Numbers being ſmall, the Noble Lord might recollect that there was an old vulgar Saying, "that one Engliſhman was always worth two Frenchmen;" that, in this Caſe, he thought them preferable to fifty Frenchmen; that he would be willing to give a Canadian every Indulgence in his Power, but not grant that Indulgence at the Expenſe of the Engliſh; that if theſe Nobleſſe were the only Perſons (as they appeared to be by the Evidences at the Bar) that were againſt the Engliſh Laws, he would ſacrifice them, and all the Nobleſſe of England and other Countries, but he would make the Majority of the People happy. But the Reaſon the Nobleſſe did not like the Engliſh Laws was on Account of the Manner in which they had been repreſented to them; viz. that they were a String of religious and civil Perſecutions, which would entirely hinder them either from exerciſing their own Religion, or from having any Share in the Government of their own Country; that remove thoſe Prejudices which the Nobleſſe had imbibed from Miſrepreſentations, and he would be bound to ſay that they would not only admire our Laws, but petition to have them; that as to the Nobleſſe hating Juries becauſe it truſted their Property to their Inferiours, it was a principal Reaſon why he would give the Canadians a Jury, in Order to protect their Property from the arbitrary Proceedings of the Nobleſſe, who, in all Countries, always wiſhed to have the Poor under their Controul; that as to the Engliſh Laws not being eſteemed by the French, he could produce Mountains of Books wrote by Frenchmen on the Juſtneſs and Excellence of our Laws, where they approved of the Trial by Jury as one of the greateſt Excellencies our Conſtitution produced; that the Noble Lord had invited him, and others, to come and offer their Opinions, ſetting forth, that the Bill was imperfect, and he wiſhed to alter it, yet he had not attended to what had been offered; that on Wedneſday, when he meant to propoſe a Clauſe, the Noble Lord told him he might do it with Propriety on the Report, and that there would be no other Obſtacle in his Way than that he would oppoſe it; he ſaid he was greatly obliged to the Noble Lord for his Candour, for it had ſpared him much Trouble, having intended to offer ſeveral Clauſes, for which he ſhould with great Juſtice be called obſtinate was he now to attempt it, when he knew there was ſuch a glorious Triumvirate of Power and Wiſdom formed againſt him; that he ſincerely believed the French were in Awe of us, yet he could not help thinking but that they muſt be aſtoniſhed that a People who had ſuch powerful Arms ſhould have ſuch weak Heads. He ſtrongly recommended the State of the Merchants as an Object of the Noble Lord's Attention, ſetting forth that their Property was always in a fluctuating State, and that they ran great Riſks of their whole Fortune, to benefit Government as well as themſelves.

On the Queſtion being put, it paſſed in the Negative, 40 being for the Clauſe, 83 againſt it; after which ſeveral other Clauſes were offered, but rejected.

June 22. A Writer, who ſigns *Poor Old England*, ſays, ſuch Perſons as feel ſo much on the Quebec Bill, for the Welfare of their poor Country, tell us that the Trial by Jury is an ineſtimable Bleſſing, and that it conſequently is a flagitious Cruelty to deny ſuch a Bleſſing to our Subjects in Canada. To this may be replied, that all the Bleſſings, and all the Evils, reſulting from the Conſtitution of Nations, are local. In England, a Trial by Jury is a Bleſſing, but it is no Bleſſing in a Kingdom of Frenchmen; and with equal Juſtice we might endeavour to force the Proteſtant Religion on the Canadians as the Trial by Jury, becauſe we think it greatly preferable to the Roman Catholick. In the preſent Caſe, the Queſtion is not what we think a Bleſſing, but what the Canadians think ſo, which ſhould be adopted. There is a political Vanity in this Country, which is for ever leading our Patriots into Miſtakes; they fooliſhly imagine, becauſe the Engliſh Conſtitution is revered by Engliſhmen, that of Courſe it is an Object of general Admiration to the whole World beſides. Theſe Gentlemen, however, ſhould conſider, that Man does not differ more widely in Sentiments from Man than Nation does from Nation. If the Engliſh Conſtitution is ſuch an Object of univerſal Envy, why is it not univerſally adopted? Why do not Republicks, at leaſt, where the Power is in the Hands of the People, adopt the all-admired Syſtem of our Government? The Reaſon is plain, becauſe they like their own much better, and would deem thoſe Laws, of which we are eternally vaunting, the greateſt of all Miſfortunes, The Orthodox Members of Oppoſition ſhould moderate their political Zeal when they think of theſe Things, and ſee the Abſurdity of contending for granting the Boſtonians juſt ſuch a Government as they pleaſe, with the very ſame Breath that forbids a ſimilar Indulgence to another of our American Provinces. Jerſey, Guernſey, and Minorca, formerly Appendages of France and Spain, though long enrolled in the Catalogue of Britiſh Subjects, have been allowed their ancient Laws, yet no ill Effects have attended this Toleration. But to ſtrike Patriotiſm dumb on the univerſally allowed Pre-eminence of the Engliſh Conſtitution above all others, let us only turn to the Caſe of Scotland, and remember that on our Union with that Kingdom it was one *ſine qua non* that the Scots ſhould retain their own Laws, and never be compelled either to receive the Bleſſing of the Lutheran Religion or of the Engliſh Form of Government. The Scots, indeed, have Juries, but they are different Juries from ours; and an Attempt to make them wholly Engliſh would kindle a Spirit of everlaſting Enmity between the two Nations. Upon the Whole, as the Quebec Bill gives nothing but what the publick Faith was pledged to give, and conſults the Wiſhes of 150,000 People in Preference to the Deſire, perhaps, of 300, I muſt think it an Act of equal Juſtice and Wiſdom. The Religion of the Canadians is no more dangerous to us than the Religion of Jerſey, Guernſey, or Minorca; and, perhaps, greatly as the poor Canadians are accuſed of Bigotry, they may be found, upon a cloſe Examination, as ſpiritedly inattentive to the Concerns of Futurity as the moſt patriotick among ourſelves. The holy Repreſentative of St. Peter is no longer formidable in the Chriſtian World, nor are the beſt Catholicks Fools enough to tranſmit their Money any longer to Rome for the Purchaſe either of Relicks or Indulgencies. We have the ſtrongeſt of all poſſible Guarantees for the good Behaviour of the Canadians; we have their own Intereſt. This we may balance at any Time againſt the mighties Evils reſulting from their Faith, eſpecially when we ſee that inflexible Champion for the Church, Mr. Wilkes himſelf, hourly preferring his temporal Views to the higheſt Conſiderations of Eternity.

June 25. Yeſterday his Majeſty's Proclamation was publiſhed reſpecting the Gold Coin. The following is the Subſtance of the moſt material Paſſages in it, viz. Whereas the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, by their Order of the 23d of July laſt, did direct all Officers of the Revenues to cut, break, and deface, all Pieces of Gold Coin of this Realm, that ſhould be tendered to them in Payment, more deficient in Weight than the Rates ſettled in the Table following, viz. Guineas coined ſince the 31ſt of December 1771, 5 Pennyweights 8 Grains; Half Guineas during the ſame Period, 2 Pennyweights 16 Grains; Guineas coined during the preſent Reign, and prior to the 1ſt of January 1772, 5 Pennyweights 6 Grains; Half Guineas during the ſame Period, 2 Pennyweights 14 Grains; Quarter Guineas during the ſame Period, 1 Pennyweight 7 Grains; Guineas coined prior to the Commencement of the preſent Reign, 5 Pennyweights 3 Grains; Half Guineas during the ſame Period, 2 Pennyweights 13 Grains; his Majeſty declares and commands, that all Guineas, Half Guineas, or Quarter Guineas, more deficient in Weight than the Rates before mentioned, be not allowed, from henceforth, to be current or to paſs in any Payment in Great Britain. His Majeſty farther commands, that from and after the 15th of July next enſuing all Guineas, Half Guineas, and Quarter Guineas, more deficient in Weight than the Rates ſpecified in the following Table, viz. Guineas coined ſince the 31ſt of December 1771, 5 Pennyweights 8 Grains; Half Guineas during the ſame Period, 2 Pennyweights 16 Grains; Guineas coined prior to the 1ſt of January 1772, 5 Pennyweights 6 Grains; Half Guineas during the ſame Period, 2 Pennyweights 14 Grains; Quarter Guineas during the ſame Period, 1 Pennyweight 7 Grains; be not allowed to be current, except in Payments to be made at the Exchequer, or to the Collectors of the Revenues, or to the Bank of England, or to the ſeveral Perſons in different Country Towns mentioned in this Proclamation. His Majeſty commands the Tellers of the Exchequer, and all the Collectors of the Revenues, from the ſaid 15th of July to the 31ſt of Auguſt next, inclusive, to receive ſuch of the deficient Gold Coin, ſo as the Deficiency of every Piece doth not exceed the Rates ſettled by the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, in the Order before mentioned. The Bank of England, and the Perſons in different Country Cities (mentioned in the Proclamation) between the 15th of July and the 1ſt of September next, are alſo commanded to receive ſuch deficient Gold Coin, except from the Collectors and Receivers of Taxes and Revenues not reſident within London and Weſtminſter, ſo as the Deficiency of every Piece thereof doth not exceed the Rates ſettled by the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, as before mentioned; and that they give, in Exchange for the ſame, other Coin allowed from henceforth to paſs in Payment, that is to ſay, Guineas, Half Guineas, and Quarter Guineas, not more deficient in Weight than is ſpecified in the Table laſt mentioned. It is commanded, that from and after the 31ſt of Auguſt all Guineas, Half Guineas, and Quarter Guineas, more deficient in Weight than the Rates ſpecified in the laſt mentioned Table, be not allowed to paſs or be current in any Payment whatſoever, except that his Majeſty think proper to allow 21 Days to the Receivers of the Revenues and Taxes in the Country of England, and 28 Days to the Receivers of Revenues and Taxes in Scotland, for remitting the ſaid deficient Coin to the Exchequer, or to the Receiver General of the Revenue in London and Weſtminſter. The Tellers of the Exchequer, and the Receivers General in London and Weſtminſter, during the ſaid 21 Days and 28 Days, and no longer, to receive from the Collectors reſident in the Country alone the deficient Gold Coin in Payment, as by the above Orders of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury. His Majeſty gives Notice, that ſo ſoon as the Occaſions of Circulation will allow he ſhall iſſue his farther Proclamation for calling in and recoining all Guineas weighing leſs than 5 Pennyweights 8 Grains, and all ſmaller Pieces of Gold Coin deficient in the ſame Proportion.

In a very heroick Song, which appeared in the New York Journal of the 28th of April, it is ſaid,

"Should Europe empty all her Force, we'll meet them in Array,
"And Shout Huzza! Huzza! Huzza! for brave America."

This Song, doubtleſs, makes a noble Noiſe in the nocturnal Clubs of the Americans; yet it is a Pity they do not recollect, that, though they may in Time be able to reſiſt at the Sword's Point, with ſome Effect, that Time is not yet come.

Thoſe who are of Opinion that the conſtitutional Rights claimed by our Colonies are in Fact Claims of Independence, will not attend very minutely to the Limits of Canada. If we are in Danger of loſing the whole Country, we can have no Intereſt but in creating as many Barriers and political Diſtinctions as poſſible. To prevent, or rather to retard, the Growth of that immenſe Empire which Nature has ordained ſhall one Day exiſt in America, the different Opinions of the Minority and Majority, concerning the proper Limits for this one Province, are concerning a Country larger and more fertile than France and England.

LONDON, *June* 13.

ON Monday Evening a Machine for going without Horſes, invented by Mr. Moore of Cheapſide, on a new Conſtruction, went through the Strand. It conſiſts of a wooden Chair placed upon Iron Supporters, which was puſhed forward with great Velocity by the quick working of a Man's Feet upon ſome Iron Springs placed immediately behind it. It is ſo contrived as to be turned at Pleaſure and with Eaſe, and goes with amazing Speed.

The Biſhop of Cracow complaining to the Emperour that by the Diſturbances in Poland his Loſſes amounted to more than twelve Millions of Florins, the Emperour anſwered, he was concerned for his Loſs; but comfort yourſelf, my good Lord Biſhop, added he, for all the twelve Apoſtles had never ſo much to loſe.

June 23. This Day his Majeſty went in State to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, viz. The Bill for granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum out of the Sinking Fund, for the Service of the preſent Year, the Bill for redeeming one Million of the three per Cent. Annuities, and for eſtabliſhing a Lottery; the Bill to eſtabliſh a Fund for defraying the Charge of the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and Support of the civil Government of Quebec; the Bill for regulating and aſcertaining the Weights to be made Uſe of in weighing the Gold and Silver Coin; the Bill for ſupplying the Sum granted for the Recoinage of the Gold Coin; the Bill for Relief of the inſolvent Debtors, and for the Relief of Bankrupts in certain Caſes; and the Bill for the future Government of Quebec; after which his Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes of Parliament:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have obſerved, with the utmoſt Satisfaction, the many eminent Proofs you have given of your zealous and prudent Attention to the publick Service, during the Courſe of this very intereſting Seſſion of Parliament.

"The Neceſſity of providing ſome effectual Remedy for the great and manifold Miſchiefs, both publick and private, ariſing from the impaired State of the Gold Coin, induced me, at the Opening of the Seſſion, to recommend that important Object to your Conſideration. In the ſeveral Meaſures you have taken for the Redreſs of thoſe Evils, you have ſufficiently manifeſted, as well your Regard to the general Credit and commercial Intereſts of the Kingdom, as to the immediate Eaſe and Accommodation of my People.

"The very peculiar Circumſtances of Embarraſſment in which the Province of Quebec was involved had rendered the proper Adjuſtment and Regulation of the Government thereof a Matter of no ſmall Difficulty. The Bill which you prepared for that Purpoſe, and to which I have now given my Aſſent, is founded on the cleareſt Principles of Juſtice and Humanity; and will, I doubt not, have the beſt Effects in quieting the Minds and promoting the Happineſs of my Canadian Subjects.

"I have long ſeen, with Concern, a dangerous Spirit of Reſiſtance to my Government, and to the Execution of the Laws, prevailing in the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in New England. It proceeded, at length, to ſuch an Extremity as to render your immediate Interpoſition indiſpenſably neceſſary; and you have, accordingly, made Proviſion, as well for the Suppreſſion of the preſent Diſorders, as for the Prevention of the like in future. The Temper and Firmneſs with which you conducted yourſelves in this important Buſineſs, and the general Concurrence with which the Reſolution of maintaining the Authority of the Laws, in every Part of my Dominions, hath been adopted and ſupported, cannot fail of giving the greateſt Weight to the Meaſures which have been the Reſult of your Deliberations. Nothing that depends on me ſhall be wanting to render them effectual. It is my moſt anxious Deſire to ſee my deluded Subjects in that Part of the World returning to a Senſe of their Duty, acquieſcing in that juſt Subordination to the Authority, and maintaining that due Regard to the commercial Intereſts, of this Country, which muſt ever be inſeparably connected with their own real Proſperity and Advantage.

"Nothing material has happened, ſince your Meeting, with Reſpect to the War between Ruſſia and the Porte; and it is with Pleaſure I can inform you that the very friendly Aſſurances which I continue to receive from the neighbouring Powers give me the ſtrongeſt Reaſon to believe that they have the ſame good Diſpoſitions as myſelf to preſerve the Tranquillity of the reſt of Europe.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"I thank you for the Supplies which you have ſo cheerfully given; and I ſee, with great Satisfaction, that, notwithſtanding the ample Grants you have made for the ſeveral Eſtabliſhments, and the Compenſation which has been ſo properly provided for the Holders of the deficient Gold Coin, you have been able to make a farther Progreſs in the Reduction of the national Debt.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have nothing to recommend to you, but that you would carry into your reſpective Counties the ſame affectionate Attachment to my Perſon and Government, and the ſame Zeal for the Maintenance of the publick Welfare, which have diſtinguiſhed all your Proceedings in this Seſſion of Parliament."

His Majeſty's Speech being ended, the Lord Chancellor, having received Directions from his Majeſty, ſaid:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majeſty's Royal Will and Pleaſure that this Parliament be prorogued to Thurſday the 4th of Auguſt next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday, the 4th of Auguſt next."

Previous to his Majeſty's going to the Houſe, the Lord Mayor of this City, Aldermen Croſby, Lewes, and Plomer, upwards of 150 of the Common Council, the Recorder, and City Officers, went in Proceſſion from Guildhall to St. James's (Alderman Sawbridge joined them in the Way) in Order to preſent an Addreſs and Petition to his Majeſty, relative to the Bill for the Government of Quebec. They arrived at St. James's a Quarter before one. A little before two, the Lord Chamberlain waited on the Lord Mayor with a Meſſage from the King, which he had complied in Writing, in Order to prevent any Miſtake; it was read, and the Purport was, that as the Prayer of the Addreſs was relative to a Bill that had paſſed both Houſes of Parliament, he could give no Anſwer. The Lord Mayor immediately ſent the Remembrancer to preſent his Duty to the King, and inform his Majeſty that they waited to preſent their Addreſs agreeable to his Majeſty's Order; which in a little Time was complied with, and the Recorder read as follows:

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, are exceedingly alarmed that a Bill has paſſed your two Houſes of Parliament entitled "An Act for making more effectual Proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America," which we apprehend to be entirely ſubverſive of the great fundamental Principles of the Conſtitution of the Britiſh Monarchy, as well as of the Authority of various ſolemn Acts of the Legiſlature.

"We beg Leave to obſerve, that the Engliſh Law, and that wonderful Effort of human Wiſdom the Trial by Jury, are not admitted by this Bill in any civil Caſes, and the *French* Law of Canada is impoſed on all the Inhabitants of that extenſive Province, by which both the Perſons and Properties of very many of your Majeſty's Subjects are rendered inſecure and precarious.

"We humbly conceive, that this Bill, if paſſed into a Law, will be contrary, not only to the Compact entered into with the numerous Settlers of the reformed Religion, who were invited into the ſaid Province under the ſacred Promiſe of enjoying the Benefit of the Laws of your Realm of England, but likewiſe repugnant to your Royal Proclamation of the 7th of October 1763, for the ſpeedy ſettling the ſaid new Government.

"That, conſiſtent with the publick Faith pledged by the ſaid Proclamation, your Majeſty cannot erect and conſtitute Courts of Judicature and publick Juſtice for the hearing and determining all Caſes, as well civil as criminal, within the ſaid Province, but as near as may be agreeable to the Laws of England; nor can any Laws, Statutes, or Ordinances, for the publick Peace, Welfare, and good Government of the ſaid Province, be made, conſtituted, or ordained, but according to the Laws of this Realm.

"That the Roman Catholick Religion, which is known to be idolatrous and bloody, is eſtabliſhed by this Bill, and no legal Proviſion is made for the free Exerciſe of our reformed Faith, nor the Security of our Proteſtant Fellow Subjects of the Church of England in the true Worſhip of Almighty God according to their Conſciences.

"That your Majeſty's illuſtrious Family was called to the Throne of theſe Kingdoms in Conſequence of the Excluſion of the Roman Catholick ancient Branch of the Stuart Line, under the expreſs Stipulation that they ſhould profeſs the Proteſtant Religion; and according to the Oath eſtabliſhed by the Sanction of Parliament in the firſt Year of the Reign of our great Deliverer, King William III. your Majeſty at your Coronation ſolemnly ſwore that you would, to the utmoſt of your Power, maintain the Laws of God, the true Profeſſion of the Goſpel, and the Proteſtant reformed Religion eſtabliſhed by Law.

"That, although the Term of Impriſonment of the Subject is limited to three Months, the Power of fining is left indefinite and unreſtrained, by which the total Ruin of the Party may be effected by an enormous and exceſſive Fine.

"That the whole legiſlative Power of the Province is veſted in Perſons to be ſolely appointed by your Majeſty, and removeable at your Pleaſure, which we apprehend to be repugnant to the leading Principles of this free Conſtitution; by which alone your Majeſty now holds, or legally can hold, the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms.

"That the ſaid Bill was brought into Parliament very late in the preſent Seſſion, and after the greater Number of the Members of the two Houſes were retired into the Country, ſo that it cannot fairly be preſumed to be the Senſe of thoſe Parts of the Legiſlature.

"Your Petitioners therefore moſt humbly ſupplicate your Majeſty, as the Guardian of the Laws, Liberties, and Religion of your People, and as the great Bulwark of the Proteſtant Faith, that you will not give your Royal Aſſent to the ſaid Bill.

"And your Petitioners, as in Duty bound, will ever pray."

After it was read, an Anſwer was given, in Purport, as follows: That as the Buſineſs on which they came was before Parliament, his Majeſty could ſay nothing farther to the Petition.

Some of the Populace behaved very rudely when his Majeſty was paſſing from St. James's to the Houſe of Peers, by hiſſing and crying out "No Popery, no French Government, &c."

The laſt Accounts from America mention the Arrival of General Gage at Boſton on the 13th of May, in Order to take on him the Government of that Province. Immediately after the Arrival of his Excellency all the principal Boſtonians aſſembled, and came to a Reſolution not to carry on any Trade whatever with England or the Weſt Indies, till the late Act, which ſhut up the Port of Boſton, ſhall be repealed. Time only can determine the Conſequences of this critical Reſolution.

The Reports of laſt Month, that the Ruſſians had totally defeated the Rebels, appear to be premature; as their Chief, Pugatſchew, is now actually encamped, at the Head of 60,000 Men, between the Jaik and the Wolga. He expects ſhortly to be joined by the Tartars of Nogays and Olokati, who have already paſſed the Deſerts of Aſtracan, and a great Number of the Coſſacks of Don have already ranged themſelves under his Standards. The Ruſſian Troops have been in great Danger of being ſurrounded by the Rebels, who now fill even Peterſburg with Terrour.

June 28. Some Inſtructions for the North American Governours were on Saturday ſent by a ſpecial Meſſenger to the Lord Chancellor, which paſſed the Great Seal on Sunday, and were returned to Town that Night.

July 2. Yeſterday Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; late Governour of Maſſachuſetts Bay, attended the Levee at St. James's, was graciouſly received, and had the Honour of a Converſation with his Majeſty.

July 5. Some Letters from Dantzick mention that ſeveral of the principal Inhabitants have left that City with their Effects, in Order to ſettle in ſome other Place.

July 7. It is ſaid that the laſt Advices from General Gage, at Boſton, have given ſuch Satisfaction that the Orders which were iſſued for ſeveral more Regiments to be in Readineſs to embark for that Province are countermanded.

His Excellency Major General Carleton, Governour of Quebeck, will ſet out with all convenient Speed for that Province, and a Man of War is ordered to be in Readineſs to carry him to Quebeck.

Yeſterday Morning the Books of the Poll, for Sheriffs, were finally cloſed at Guildhall; and on Tueſday next the Adjournment of the Common Hall will be held for the Sheriffs to make their Declaration, and to declare Alderman Plomer and Mr. Hart duly elected Sheriffs of this City.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 11.

The following is the Subſtance of Lord CHATHAM's *Speech to the Houſe of Lords, on the 26th of May, reſpecting this Province. It was received from London, by the Ship Scarborough Man of War, and came from the beſt Authority.*

I DO not reſt my Opinion of the People of Maſſachuſetts upon any one particular Action, their Tarring and Feathering this or that Man, or their throwing the Tea into the Sea. The whole Tenour of their Conduct, and their open and avowed Reſolutions in their Aſſembly, manifeſts an evil and rebellious Spirit againſt this Country; and, therefore, I think that they ought to be brought to make a full and entire Submiſſion. When this is done we ought to treat them with Lenity, but not till they have made this Submiſſion. I know that theſe Declarations will be far from popular in America, but I have already made the ſame out of this Houſe that I have now in it; Declarations which, I ſuppoſe, will not prompt them to erect any more Statues of me.

Auguſt 15. Saturday laſt his Excellency Governour Gage deſired the Seleſtmen of this Town to attend him at the Province Houſe, when he informed them of that Clauſe in the late Act of Parliament forbiding Town Meetings without ſpecial Leave from the Governour, and gave them the ſame to read, which being done, his Excellency told them he was ready, on Application, to give Liberty for a Town's Meeting, if he ſhould judge it expedient; and being told that the Provincial Law had been the Rule of their Conduct in theſe Matters, he ſaid he was determined to carry the Acts of Parliament into Execution, and they muſt be anſwerable for any bad Conſequences.

NEW YORK, *Auguſt* 29.

WE hear that laſt Monday Morning, as two of the Gentlemen appointed a Committee to collect for our ſuffering Brethren in Boſton ſet out upon that Buſineſs, the firſt Gentleman they called upon was Mr. DEANE, who generouſly preſented them 10 l. in Caſh, and the beſt Pipe of Brandy in his Diſtillery, valued at 28 l. obſerving, at the ſame Time, that the Generoſity of the Virginians and Carolinians, &c. was great and honourable with Reſpect to Food, but he thought ſuch glorious Sufferers for the common Good ought to drink as well as eat.

By Captain Jefferies, we learn that the Kent Man of War, of 70 Guns, in ſaluting an Admiral in the Downs blew up, by which Accident 70 Men loſt their Lives, 40 more were carried to the Hoſpital, and the Ship was ſo much damaged that it was with Difficulty Captain Fielding got her into Port.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 24.

IT is ſaid in the Boſton Gazette, and in the New York Gazetteer, that Lord Chatham has deſerted the Cauſe of America. The Americans thank and honour him for his paſt Services, but are ſo far from being willing to reſt the Juſtice of their Cauſe upon his, or any other Man's Opinion, that they will not abandon their Principles ſhould an Angel deſcend from Heaven and plead in Behalf of the late Meaſures of the Britiſh Parliament.

A Correſpondent remarks, that the American Patriots ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Loyaliſts*, while the Advocates for the Supremacy of the Britiſh Parliament ſhould be called the Friends of the *Uſurpers*.

Another Correſpondent remarks, that *Submiſſion* to the Britiſh Parliament, after being detected and expoſed in the Garb of the neceſſary Virtue of *Moderation*, has now aſſumed the Names of *Petitioning* and *Remonſtrating only*.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 8.

THE Delegates from the Counties at the late Convention having ſignified their Opinion that the Officers Fees, ſince the Expiration of the Act for regulating and collecting them, cannot be legally taxed, it ſeems none of the County Courts will proceed to do Buſineſs until there be a Seſſion of General Aſſembly; and the Gentlemen of the General Court Bar doubting the Return of two of their Body, who are appointed as Deputies for this Colony at the Congreſs, Time enough to prepare for the approaching General Court, and convinced, if that Honourable Court ſhould then proceed to Buſineſs, it would add much to the Uneaſineſs of the preſent Times, have thought it moſt adviſeable (all theſe Circumſtances conſidered) now to countermand the Attendance of ſuch Witneſſes as may have been ſummoned, in Order to ſave a great and probably a fruitleſs Expenſe to their Clients. It is therefore preſumable there will be no Trials at the next General Court, except in criminal Caſes; in which all the Juſtices in the Colony are determined to proceed, for preſerving that good Order ſo neceſſary at this critical Period.

The Trident, Mitchell, in ſix Weeks from London, is arrived in Rappahannock. On the 24th ult. in Latitude 29:30 N. Longitude 62:40 W. he ſpoke with the Schooner Belvidere, from Maryland for Barbados, out from Cape Henry 42 Days, all well on Board.

A Letter to the Printer from Fincaſtle, *dated Auguſt* 13, 1774.

DEAR SIR,

I RECEIVED your Favour by Thomas Edger, with the Papers, for which I am much obliged to you. In Return, pleaſe to accept of the following Intelligence from the Frontiers; which, if neceſſary, may be ſupported by the moſt indubitable Authority.

The Murder of Mr Ruſſell, and five of his Companions, laſt Fall, at no great Diſtance from our Settlements, you have already heard of. It has ſince appeared that the Aſſaſſins were not Cherokees, as was then thought, but a Party belonging to ſome of the Northern Tribes. Two Perſons, called Cochran and Foley, and three Men in Company with one Hayes, were killed about the ſame Time.

In the Courſe of this Summer a Number of our People have been killed and captivated by the Northern Indians; particularly Mr. Thomas Hogg and two Men, near the Mouth of the great Kanawah; Waller Kelly, with three or four other Perſons, below the Falls of that River; William Kelly, on Muddy Creek, a Branch of Green Brier, and a young Woman at the ſame Time made Priſoner. One of the Scouts, called Shockley, was lately ſhot in this County; and on Sunday the 7th of this Inſtant a Party attacked three Families at the Houſe of one Laybrook, about fifteen Miles from this Place. Old Laybrook was wounded in the Arm; three of his Children (one of them a ſucking Infant) a young Woman, the Daughter of one Scott, and a Child of one Widow Snyde, were killed. They ſcalped the Children, all but one, and mangled them in a moſt cruel Manner. Three Boys were made Priſoners, two of whom made their Eſcape the Wedneſday following, and were found in the Woods by the Scouts. The Indians were immediately purſued by ſeveral Parties of Militia, but they took ſuch Precaution in travelling that it was impoſſible to find their Track. Sundry other People have alſo been murdered along the Frontier Parts of the neighbouring Counties. The Inhabitants of Fincaſtle, except thoſe on Holſtein, are chiefly gathered into ſmall Forts, alſo great Numbers in Botetourt; as Indians are frequently ſeen, and their Signs diſcovered, in the interiour Parts of both Counties.

Such is the unhappy Situation of the People that they cannot attend their Plantations, nor is it in the Power of the Scouts and Parties on Duty to inveſtigate the Inroads of the Enemy, as they come in ſmall Parties, and travel among the Mountains with ſo much Caution. About the laſt of July, one Knox, who went to the Ohio with the Surveyors in the Spring, reached this Settlement, and gives the following Intelligence: That on the 13th of June one Jacob Lewis departed from the Camp on Salt River, in the Morning, to hunt, and has never been heard of ſince; that on the 8th of July, being at the ſaid Camp, about 100 Miles from the Ohio, and nearly oppoſite to the Falls, he, with nine others, were ſurpriſed, and fired upon by a Party of about twenty Indians; that two Men were killed on the Spot, viz. James Hamilton from Frederickſburg, and James Cowan from Pennſylvania; and as the Enemy ruſhed upon them before it was poſſible to put themſelves in any Poſture of Defence, they were obliged to abandon their Camp, and make their Eſcape to a Party of 35 Men, who were then in that Neighbourhood. Next Day the Whole, being 43 Men in Number, after burying the Dead, ſet out for the Settlement on Clinch River, where they arrived the 29th, after making ſeveral Diſcoveries of the Enemy on the Way.

This Day Captain Floyd, one of the Surveyors, reached this Place, with the News that on the 8th of July he and three others parted with fourteen Men who were alſo engaged in the Surveying Buſineſs, and went about twenty Miles from them to finiſh his Part of the Work; and that they were to meet on the 1ſt of Auguſt at a Place on Kentucky, known by the Name of the Cabin, in Order to proceed on their Journey homeward. On the 24th of July, Captain Floyd, with his three Men, repaired to the Place appointed, where he found that Part, and perhaps all the reſt of the Company, had aſſembled according to Agreement, but had gone off in the greateſt Precipitation, leaving him only this Notice, written on a Tree, "alarmed by finding ſome People killed, we are gone down;" upon which Captain Floyd with his ſmall Party immediately ſet out, ſteering for our Settlements, and after an extreme painful and fatiguing Journey of ſixteen Days, through Mountains almoſt inacceſſible, and Ways unknown, he at laſt arrived on Clinch River, near Captain Ruſſell's Fort.

Captain Floyd does not well underſtand the Notice left him on the Tree, whether Part of the Company had aſſembled at the Cabin, and that they were gone down to the Camp where he parted with them, in Order to warn thoſe who were at Work in that Neighbourhood of the impending Danger, or whether the whole Company had not met and were departed down the Miſſiſippi, as ſeveral in the Company had before propoſed returning home that Way, with a View both to ſee the Country and avoid the Fatigue of returning by Land.

For the Satisfaction of any Gentlemen who may be concerned, the Names of the Surveyors, and ſome of the principal Perſons not yet returned, are inſerted, viz. James Douglaſs, Hancock Taylor, and Iſaac Hite, Surveyors; John Willis, Willis Lee, Captain John Aſhby, Abraham Hempenſtall, William Ballard, John Green, Lawrence Darnell, Mordecai Batſon, Jacob Sodowſky, James Strother, and John Bell.

If any Thing happens for the future, worthy of Notice, you ſhall be punctually informed of it, by your humble Servant,

WILLIAM PRESTON.

His Excellency the Governour, on the 13th of May laſt, ordered the following Petition, with ſeveral Papers relative to the Impriſonment of Mr. John Connolly by the Officers of Pennſylvania, while he was acting as a Magiſtrate under the Authority of this Government, to be laid before the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

To his Excellency JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governour General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame, the Honourable the* COUNCIL *and* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES.

The Petition of the Inhabitants ſettled on the Waters of the OHIO *ſheweth,*

THAT the major Part of your Petitioners have formerly lived in his Majeſty's Colony of Virginia, and preferring the mild, eaſy, and equitable Government thereof, to the expenſive Adminiſtration of Juſtice in Pennſylvania, which, being a limited and Proprietary Government, hath extended an unlimited, and (as we think) illegal Juriſdiction over his Majeſty's Subjects, ſettled many Miles weſt of their Bounds, which is oppreſſive to the Poor, and burthenſome to all, particularly in trying Titles to Land, and in Recovery of ſmall Debts, wherein their Officers Fees are ſo diſproportioned that they ſeem rather calculated for enriching Individuals than the publick Good, their practiſing Attornies being left at Liberty to exact ſuch Fees as they may chooſe, in all Land Trials, and will not plead againſt their Juriſdiction, however far weſt it may be extended; Offices of Government being generally at the Diſpoſal of the Proprietary's Governour, who will neither appoint nor continue any but thoſe who adhere ſtrictly to their Maſters Intereſt, however contrary to the Good of the Settlers, his Majeſty's Subjects; add to this, a heavy Provincial Tax which they likewiſe exact, great Part thereof being ſwallowed up by the Officers who lay and collect the ſame, to the great Grievance of the Subject. From the aforeſaid ſeveral Grievances, and the farther ill provided Defence of the Country in Caſes of Emergency, we humbly conceive our Lives and Properties in imminent Danger, from our Contiguity to the faithleſs and barbarous Natives, whoſe Treaties, Alliance, and Sincerity, are never to be relied on, as well as a hearty Conviction that the preſent Government is uſurped. We humbly entreat your Lordſhip and Council, and the Honourable Houſe of Burgeſſes, to make ſuch Proviſion for us, in our preſent diſtreſſed Situation, as to you ſhall ſeem meet; and your Petitioners, as in Duty bound, will ever pray, &c. Signed by 587 Inhabitants.

Upon which the HOUSE *addreſſed his* EXCELLENCY *as follows:*

My Lord,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Burgeſſes of Virginia, now ſitting in General Aſſembly, beg Leave to return your Excellency our ſincere Thanks for the written Meſſage, and the ſeveral Papers therein referred to, which you were pleaſed to lay before us.

It is our moſt earneſt Wiſh and Deſire to cultivate and improve that good Underſtanding and Friendſhip which hath hitherto ſubſiſted between our Siſter Colony of Pennſylvania and Virginia, and therefore we cannot ſufficiently lament that any unhappy Incident ſhould have interpoſed which may tend to deſtroy this pleaſing Harmony, and create any Diſſenſion between us. But, my Lord, however ſtrongly we may be impreſſed by theſe Sentiments, we ſhall, on all Occaſions, think it our indiſpenſable Duty to ſupport the juſt Rights of our Inhabitants, and protect them from Oppreſſion, in whatever Quarter it may ariſe.

The impriſoning Officers, acting under the Authority of Government in either Country, upon a Diſpute about a Boundary, which appears to us never to have been eſtabliſhed with any Degree of Accuracy, we cannot but conſider as a wide Departure and Deviation from that plain and ſimple Plan of Accommodation which has been obſerved on former Conteſts of this Nature, and ſhould have ſuggeſted a more conciliatory Conduct on this Occaſion. Much more ſhould we have expected that it would have prevented that ſanguinary Meaſure of ſubjecting Men to Death, which, with Concern, we obſerve hath been ſo precipitately and incautiouſly adopted.

For the preſent, we take the Liberty of recommending to your Excellency to endeavour to have an equitable temporary Line fixed between this Colony and Pennſylvania, until his Majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to direct the proper and true Boundary to be eſtabliſhed.

It gives us Pain, my Lord, to find that the Indians have made freſh Encroachments and Diſturbances on our Frontiers. We have only to requeſt that your Excellency will be pleaſed to exert thoſe Powers with which you are fully inveſted, by the Acts of Aſſembly for making Proviſion againſt Invaſions and Inſurrections; which, we doubt not, will be found ſufficient to repel the hoſtile and perfidious Attempts of thoſe ſavage and barbarous Enemies.

Marriages.] Mr. THOMAS COWLES, of Charles City, to Miſs ELIZABETH CRAWLEY, of Williamſburg; a young Lady who, beſides an ample Fortune, is endued with every Qualification requiſite to render the Marriage State happy.

Advertiſements.

WARWICK, *September* 1, 1774.

THE STORE here, of late kept by me on Account of Meſſ. *Dreyhorn, Murdoch*, and Co. of *Glaſgow*, is now in the Charge of my Brother *David Leitch*, and the ſaid Company's Store in *Prince Edward* County, hitherto managed by Mr. *Henry Benſkin Lightfoot*, is under the Direction of Mr. *John Graham*. The Buſineſs of the Stores will, on the ſame Account, be proſecuted ſo far to their uſual Extent as the Situation of publick Affairs will admit. The Debts due to this Store I continue to collect, and thoſe contracted with Mr. *Lightfoot* will remain with him for the ſame Purpoſe. It will be deemed obliging in thoſe whoſe Accounts are open, and inconvenient to be diſcharged, immediately to cloſe them by Bond, or other Specialty, as may be approved of. JOHN LEITCH.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 6, 1774.

I BEG Leave to inform the Publick, and particularly thoſe Gentlemen who were pleaſed to take my Subſcription Papers to their reſpective Counties, to raiſe a ſmall Sum of Money in each for the Encouragement of making SALT, that after viewing many Places on this and the other Side of the Bay, and on the Sea Coaſt of the *Eaſtern Shore*, I have now fixed on a very convenient Spot on that Coaſt for erecting proper Works; and as nothing more can be done on my Part without Money, I muſt beg the Favour of them to forward ſuch Sums they may be able to collect, to *Robert Carter Nicholas*, Eſq; who is ſo kind as to take the Trouble of receiving and paying the Money out to me. Proper Security ſhall be lodged in his Hands, for any Sum that I may draw. The Certainty of my being able to make Salt, as good as any whatever, is hardly to be doubted, from the ſeveral Experiments which I have made, and which are pretty fully certified by Gentlemen of Veracity, whoſe Certificates will be lodged in the Hands of Mr. *Nicholas*.

Gentlemen will readily ſee the Neceſſity I am under of requeſting ſpeedy Aſſiſtance, when I inform them that I have for ſome Time paſt devoted my whole Attention to this Buſineſs, and given over every other Purſuit from which my Family might have derived any Advantage, and that, in Order to put the Works in as great Forwardneſs as was in my Power, I have incurred a conſiderable Expenſe, and been obliged to contract for ſome of the neceſſary Materials.

JAMES TAIT.

MR. TAIT having produced to me a Sample of Salt made on the *Eaſtern Shore*, together with the Certificate of a Gentleman of unqueſtionable Credit, I have no Doubt, with proper Encouragement, of his ſucceeding in his propoſed Scheme; from which, it ſeems highly probable, that this Country will reap the greateſt Advantage. I ſhall therefore moſt cheerfully comply with his Requeſt, and take great Pleaſure in contributing every Thing in my Power towards carrying it into Execution.

ROBERT C. NICHOLAS.

GLOUCESTER County, *September* 7, 1774.

THE Subſcriber, underſtanding as many Branches of the WEAVING BUSINESS as any Perſon in this Colony, would be very glad to ſet up a Manufactory for weaving LINENS, COTTONS, WOOLLENS, and SHIP CANVASS, which he will engage ſhall not be inferiour to any imported from *Britain*. He was employed for three Years by *Warner Lewis*, Eſq; of this County, to whom he refers any Gentleman for his Character and Abilities in his Profeſſion; and will be ready to wait upon any One, at any Time or Place. WILLIAM ROBERTS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 8, 1774.

THE Legatees of Mr. *Joſeph Scrivener*, deceaſed, being very preſſing to receive their reſpective Dividends of his Eſtate, it is expected that all Perſons indebted thereto, by Bond, or for Goods purchaſed at the Sale, will make Payment by the enſuing *October* Court, as no longer Indulgence can or will be given by the Executors.

WILLIAM TREBELL.
ROBERT NICOLSON.

WARWICK, *Auguſt* 30, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the Colony immediately,
ANDREW FRENCH.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 8, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the Colony immediately.
(11) MARY THECHI.

To be SOLD *or* RENTED *immediately, in* Halifax *Town*, North Carolina,

A VERY commodious Dwelling-Houſe, and all neceſſary Outhouſes, with ſeven Lots and four Acres of Land adjoining, all paled in, lately the Reſidence of Mr. *James Milner*, Attorney at Law. Whoever is inclined to purchaſe, or rent, may apply to the Subſcriber, living in *Northampton* County. (11) SAMUEL PEETE.

To be RENTED, *in* Warwick,

A STOREHOUSE, Lumber Houſe, and Dwelling-Houſe, conveniently ſituated for Trade; alſo ſeveral Houſes fitted for the Reception of Tradeſmen, to whom good Encouragement will be given by the Inhabitants. For Terms inquire of BERNARD MARKHAM.

For SALE *at* Norfolk, *on the 1ſt of next Month*,

THE Brig LIGHTFOOT, of 100 Tuns Burthen, *Britiſh* built; likewiſe all her Stores, Tackle, and Appurtenances. The Time of Payment will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer. The Veſſel is very ſtrong and well built, and her Sails, Rigging, &c. in good Condition. She may be viewed on *Saturday* next, and from that Time to the Day of Sale. For farther Particulars apply to Meſſ. *Phripp* and *Bowdoin*, Merchants, in *Norfolk*, or the Subſcriber in this Town.

YORK, *Sept.* 1, 1774. JOHN H. NORTON.

To be RENTED *for any Number of Years, and Poſſeſſion taken the 25th of* October *next*,

THE STOREHOUSE lately occupied by Mr. *Adam Fleming*, which has all neceſſary Conveniencies for a Merchant, with a good Storehouſe at *Low Point* Landing; it is needleſs to deſcribe the Situation of the Store, as it is generally known, being next Houſe to the Tavern. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, in *Cabin Point*.

ARCHIBALD DUNLOP.

To be SOLD *altogether or in Parcels*,

A TRACT of LAND containing 1000 Acres, lying in the lower End of *Caroline* County, on *Pamunkey* River, 100 Acres of which are low Ground, adjoining *Horn Quarter*, belonging to the Honourable *Thomas Nelſon*, Eſquire. On the ſaid Tract there is a good Plantation cleared, fit to work ten Hands, on which will be ſowed fifty Buſhels of Wheat; there are all neceſſary Outhouſes, with a tolerable good Dwelling-Houſe. Alſo a Tract of Land in *King William* County, containing 1306 Acres, late the Property of Doctor *Robert Campbell*, within five Miles of *Hanover* Town, and where the Subſcriber now lives. This Land is well improved, with all neceſſary Accommodations for a Family. For Terms apply to WILLIAM JONES.

ROBERT BRUCE,

WATCHMAKER,

At the Houſe above Mr. ANDERSON's *Tavern*,

WILLIAMSBURG,

MAKES and REPAIRS all Sorts of WATCHES and CLOCKS, and will be much obliged to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him. He returns his moſt grateful Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, and begs a Continuance of their Favours.——WATCHES ſent from the Country ſhall be done with Expedition, and returned with Care. (1)

*** *Who has juſt imported a Parcel of Ladies and Gentlemens Watch Chains, Keys, and Seals, Pebble and* Briſtol *Stone Buttons, all Kinds of Penknives, Sciſſors*, &c. &c.

ISLE of WIGHT, *September* 1, 1774.

DICK, the Property of the Subſcriber, abſconded about ten Days ago; he is a black Fellow, well ſet, about five Feet ſix Inches high, has remarkable white Teeth, thick Lips, and a Scab above his right Ear. He went off in a Boat, in all Probability to make his Eſcape out of the Colony. I will give a Reward of 20s. if taken in the Colony, 40s if brought home to me, and 5l. if taken and ſecured out of the Colony, ſo as I may get him again. I forewarn all Maſters of Veſſels from harbouring or carrrying him out of the Colony, at their Peril. HEZEKIAH HALLIDAY.

MECKLENBURG, *September* 3, 1774.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, about two Months ago, a likely Mulatto Lad named ISAAC BEE, formerly the Property of the late Preſident *Blair*, and is well known about *Williamſburg*, where I am informed he has been ſeveral Times ſeen ſince his Elopement. He is between eighteen and nineteen Years of Age, low of Stature, and thinks he has a Right to his Freedom, becauſe his Father was a Freeman, and I ſuppoſe will endeavour to paſs for one. He can read, but I do not know that he can write; however, he may eaſily get ſome One to forge a Paſs for him. I cannot undertake to deſcribe his Apparel, as he has a Variety, and it is probable he may have changed them. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Slave and delivers him to me, or to Mrs. *Burwell*, in *Williamſburg*, ſhall have 40s. All Maſters of Veſſels are forewarned from carrying him out of the Country.

LEWIS BURWELL.

STRAYED from Colonel *Byrd*'s Lot in *Williamſburg*, ſome Time laſt Month, a LIGHT BAY HORSE, about thirteen Hands and a Half high, ſeven Years old, with a hanging Mane and long Bob Tail, paces ſlow when rode, and trots well in a Carriage. Any Perſon who will deliver the ſaid Horſe to the Subſcriber at *Chatſworth*, Colonel *Byrd* at *Weſtover*, or Mr. *Lewis Burwell* at *Kingſmill*, ſhall have 20s. Reward.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, about the firſt of *July* laſt, a ſmall SORREL HORSE about ſix or ſeven Years old, four Feet five or ſix Inches high, had a hanging Mane and Switch Tail when he went from me, one of his hind Feet, neart he Footlock, by a Strain, ſeemed to be crooked up in a Knot bigger than the other, he trots only, and is branded, to the beſt of my Remembrance, on the near Buttock, TPL in a Piece. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to me in *Goochland*, near *Judd*'s Ferry, ſhall have 40s. Reward, if brought forty Miles, and in Proportion for a greater Diſtance. (2‖) CHARLES SAMPSON.

EAST WAREHOUSE, *Gloceſter* County, *September* 5, 1774.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, out of the College Paſture, the 10th of laſt Month, a very DARK BAY MARE, about fourteen Hands high, a natural Pacer, has ſome Saddle Spots, a ſmall Star in her Forehead, a high Roach Back, her Mane hangs on the off Side, and ſhe is branded on the near Buttock, I believe, with an R. Whoever delivers the ſaid Mare to the Reverend Mr. *John Dixon*, at the College in *Williamſburg*, or to me at *Eaſt Wareheuſe*, ſhall have 40s. Reward; or on giving me an Account where I may get her, 20s. Reward. THOMAS DIXON.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Ambroſe Rains*'s in *Spotſylvania*, the 16th of *Auguſt*, a LIGHT SORREL HORSE, about fourteen Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a Blaze in his Forehead, both of his fore Feet and one of his hind Feet are white, had a ſmall Bell about his Neck, but no Brand. I have ſome Reaſon to believe he was ſtolen, and carried to *Orange* County. Any Perſon that will deliver the ſaid Horſe to me, at Mr *Henry Garnett*'s Mill in *Eſſex*, or to Mr. *Reuben Zimmerman* near *Fredrickſburg*, ſhall have 20s. Reward. (2) BENJAMIN BRAGG.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a BAY HORSE four Feet and a Half high, with a Star in his Forehead, and branded on the near Buttock S. Poſted and appraiſed to 3l. JOHN COX.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a BAY HORSE about twelve Years old, four Feet ſix Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, has ſome Saddle Spots, branded on the near Shoulder E and on the near Buttock C, and had on a Bell of about 4s. Value. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. JOHN EWING.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a BLACK HORSE near fourteen Hands high, ſeven or eight Years old, hanging Mane and Switch Tail, his near hind Foot partly white, branded on the near Shoulder W, and on the near Buttock M. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

SIMON WALTON.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a ſmall BRINDLED STEER, three Years old, ſome White under his Belly, Tail, and Legs, and marked with a Crop in the left Ear, and a Piece taken from the upper Side of the right. Poſted, and appraiſed to 25s.

EDMUND LOGWOOD.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a GRAY MARE about nine Years old, four Feet one Inch high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, is much Flea-bitten about the Head and Ears, paces naturally, but has no perceivable Brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

DUNCAN ROSE.

FALLS of POTOWMACK, in VIRGINIA, *Auguſt* 22, 1774.

THE Subſcriber being juſt arrived from *Great Britain*, with a Number of Engineers and Artificers, in Order to remove the Obſtructions to the Navigation of *Potowmack* River, at and above the lower Falls, and thinking himſelf fully qualified for ſuch an Undertaking, agreeable to his Propoſals before his Embarkation for *Europe*, he is deſirous to have a Meeting of his principal Subſcribers and others, intereſted in this neceſſary Work; and conſidering it moſt convenient to all concerned to have the ſame at *George Town* in *Maryland*, he propoſes that it ſhall be there on *Monday* the 26th of *September*, at which Time and Place he will certainly attend, and be ready to lay before them an accurate Plan and Eſtimate of the Expenſe. Alſo an Act of the *Virginia* Aſſembly, and likewiſe a Subſcription from ſome of the principal Proprietors, &c. of the Province of *Vandalia*, now reſiding in *England*, for the farther Encouragement of the propoſed Undertaking.

JOHN BALLENDINE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 31, 1774.

LOST, a few Days ago, a SILVER WATCH, Maker's Name *Moore, London*, No. 5253. A Reward of 20s. will be given upon delivering it to the Printer.

FOUND in *James* River two ANCHORS, one of 125 Wt. unmarked, the other of 44 Wt. marked O x 123. The Owners may have them, proving their Property and paying Charges. (2‖) GEORGE SCHERER.

TAKEN out of my Garden Houſe the 23d Inſtant (*Auguſt*) a PINCHBECK WATCH. Whoever will bring the ſaid Watch to me, in *Williamſburg*, ſhall have 10s. Reward.

WILLIAM HORNSBY.

THREE likely Negro Fellows, and two valuable *Virginia* born Wenches, with their Children, will be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, at *Moreland*'s Ordinary, in *Cobbs Point*, on *Saturday* the 17th of this Inſtant (*September*) for ready Money, by Virtue of a Deed of Truſt from *William Hunter*, of *Suſſex*, to the Subſcribers. (2) SAMUEL & GEORGE KERR.

For CHARTER,

THE Ship *Londſdale*, *James Grayſon* Maſter, a very good Veſſel, well fitted and found. For Terms apply to *Richard Squire Taylor*, in *King William* County.

For LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship *Juno*, *John Windover* Maſter, now lying at *Layton*'s, on *Rappahannock*, a fine ſtrong new Veſſel, will take in Tobacco, on Liberty of Conſignment, at 8l. Sterling per Tun. Thoſe Gentlemen who are pleaſed to favour the ſaid Ship are deſired to ſend or deliver their Notes or Orders to the Maſter on Board, or the Subſcriber, who will attend the different County Courts.

(2) CHARLES ALEXANDER.

For CHARTER *to any Part of* Europe,

THE Ship *Sparling*, *William Prieſman* Maſter, Burthen about 500 Hogſheads, 13,000 Buſhels, or 2500 Barrels. For Terms apply to the Subſcribers, in *Norfolk*.

(8) JOHN LAWRENCE, & Co.

*** Who have juſt imported in ſaid Veſſel, from *Liverpool*, *Iriſh* Linens, Oſnabrugs, *Kendal* Cottons, Felt Hats, Sail Canvas, Mould and Dipped Candles, Hard Soap, Nails, Loaf Sugar, Fine Salt, Coals, Queen's China Plates in ſmall Crates, Seine Twine, Bottled Beer, Cheeſe, &c. &c. They have alſo for Sale *Weſt India* Rum, Old Spirits, Muſcovado Sugar, Coffee, Ginger, Pimenta, Moloſſes, *Madeira* Wine, &c.

WOOLLENS.

THE Subſcriber expects in daily, by the *Kingſton Packet*, Captain *Joſeph Turner*, from *Hull*, a large Aſſortment of coarſe Woollens, viz. Six Quarter Cloths with neceſſary Trimmings, and other ſmall Packages (of about 40l. Sterling Value each) conſiſting of coarſe Duffils, Friezes, Fearnought, Halfthicks, Bearſkins, *Kendal* Cottons, Negro Blanketting, Bed Blankets, White Plaiding, Rugs of different Kinds, and other Goods which he will ſell reaſonable for Caſh, or ſhort Credit.

NORFOLK, *Auguſt* 30. (tf) JOHN STONEY.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Charles City* County, on *Chickahominy* River, containing 340 Acres, whereon is a Brick Dwelling-Houſe, with two Rooms on a Floor, and a ſpacious Paſſage above and below, a Kitchen, Brick Dairy, and a Number of excellent Fruit Trees. The Plantation is remarkable in its Situation for Fiſhing and Fowling, and deſcended to the late *Littleberry Cocke* on the Death of his Mother Mrs. *Mary Tyrie*; which Land the Subſcribers are deſirous may be ſold, for, and towards, the Payment of *Littlebury Cocke*'s Debts. Thoſe who are deſirous of purchaſing the Land are deſired to apply to Colonel *William Edloe* and Mr. *William Green Munford*, who are properly authoriſed to treat for the ſame, by

REBECCA H. COCKE.
JAMES B. JOHNSON.
REBECCA JOHNSON.

To be SOLD, *for ready Caſh, at* Amelia *Courthouſe, on* Thurſday *the 22d of this Inſtant* (September) *being Court Day*,

A TRACT of LAND, containing by Eſtimation 100 Acres, whereon *William Grigg* now lives, and adjoining the Lands of *Thomas Pawery*, *George Hightower*, and *George Long*. It is ſold by Virtue of a Deed of Truſt from ſaid *Grigg*, to *John Tabb*, Eſqr and *Richard Baker* and Co. THOMAS SHORE.

Juſt imported in the Mary & Jane, *Captain* Chapman, *and to be* SOLD *by the Subſcribers in* Williamſburg,

A FRESH Aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Alſo Anchovies, Capers, Allſpice, Pepper, Ginger, Beſt Sallad and Barbers Oil, *Durham* Muſtard, Sago, Salop, Saltpetre, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Hungary, Honey, Lavender, and Orange Flower Waters, Anodyne Necklaces, Court Plaiſter, White and Brown Sugar Candy, Barley Sugar, Candied Almonds, Carraway Comfits, Orange Chips, Prunes, Eſſential Salt of Lemons, which makes good Punch, and takes all Kind of Stains and Spots out of Linen, &c. *Anderſon's Lockyer's*, and *Keyſer's* Pills, Eau de Luce, *Hill's* Balſam of Honey, Do. Tinctures of Valerian, Golden Rod, Elixir Bardana, and Eſſence of Water Dock, *Turlington's* Balſam, *Godfrey's* and *Friſman's* Cordials, *James's* Fever Powders, *Bateman's* and *Jeſuit's* Drops, *Britiſh* Oil, *Stoughton's* Bitters, *Blackrie's* Lixivium for the Stone and Gravel, *Squire's* and *Daffey's* Elixirs, *Dickinſon's* Drops for Convulſion Fits, Copperas, Logwood, Borax, Birdlime, Red and White Lead, Verdigriſe, *Pruſſian* Blue, *French* and Pearl Barley, Breaſt Pipes, Nipple Glaſſes, Urinals, Smelling Bottles, Tooth Bruſhes, Antimony, Brimſtone, Spelter, Zink, Rotten Stone, Pewter Syringes, Lancets, Crucibles, Black Lead Pots, Pill Boxes, Vials, Gallipots, Gliſter Pipes, &c.

JAMES CARTER.
WILLIAM CARTER.

To be SOLD, *on the Premiſes, to the higheſt Bidder, on* Thurſday *the 29th of* September, *if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day*,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in the lower End of *Brunſwick* County, at *Taylor*'s Bridge, containing, by Eſtimation, about 800 or 900 Acres, but it ſhall be ſurveyed before the Day of Sale, and the exact Quantity aſcertained. There are 400 or 500 Acres of this Tract, fine rich low Grounds, on *Meherrin* River, exceedingly well adapted for *Indian* Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco, as alſo for raiſing of Pork, there having been conſiderable Quantities ſold from this Plantation for ſeveral Years paſt. It has Plenty of Timber upon it, with Land enough cleared to work ten or twelve Hands, and is convenient to Church and Mill. One Half of the Purchaſe Money to be paid next *April*, and a reaſonable Credit will be allowed for the Remainder, on giving Bond with approved Security to SAMUEL S. M'CROSKEY.

N. B. At the ſame Time and Place will be ſold the greateſt Part of the Stock, Utenſils, &c belonging to the ſaid Plantation.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Caroline* County, the 21ſt of *May* laſt, a likely Negro Fellow named SOLOMON, about 20 Years of Age, and will be free at 31, but he pretends to be free now. I do not remember what Clothes he had on. One of his Eyelids is ſlit with a Blow, but I cannot tell which. He has a Wife at Mr. *John Bickerton*'s in *Hanover* County, and has been ſeen at *Richmond*. His Father, a Negro Fellow called *Kitt*, lives at Colonel *Archibald Cary*'s in *Cheſterfield*. Any Perſon that will bring me the ſaid Fellow, or ſecure him ſo as I may get him, ſhall have 3l. Reward.

BENJAMIN HUBBARD.

HANOVER Town, *Auguſt* 23, 1774.

WE have ſtill on Hand a few of Mr. *Milne*'s new invented Wire Machines for Boulting Flower, which are allowed, by thoſe Gentlemen that have tried them, to be ſuperiour to any Boulting Cloths whatever, as they make better, and conſiderably more Flower, from the ſame Quantity of Wheat. Likewiſe a few of his Machines for cleaning Wheat, which will clean it better than either *Dutch* Fans or Rolling Screens, or both together. A particular Deſcription of either is needleſs, as they may be ſeen at Work at Mr. *Archibald M'Call*'s, on *Rappahannock*, and it is preſumed no Gentleman will chooſe to purchaſe until they have ſeen ſome Experiments made with them. We have alſo for Sale a Quantity of good *Weſt India* Rum, *Madeira* and *Teneriff* Wine,

(1) JOHN & RICHARD BURNLEY.

POETS CORNER.

SOCIAL CONVERSE.

SONS of Jovial Mirth and Glee,
Lofe no Time, but come and fee
Where the Matter Spirits fit,
Laughing at Inocuick Wit;
While each planting Tale, or Song,
Tunes the circling Hour along.

Hark! how each melodious Throat
Smoothly fwells the charming Note!
While Attention, filuning neat,
Takes Poffeffion of the Ear;
And no Care affails the Heart,
But to think fuch Friends muft part.

Let the Bowl as copious be
As the Hebrew molten Sea;
In that Sea each manly Lip,
Like a Cloud, fhall freely dip,
Freely draw the Ocean clear:
Bacchus is the Neptune here.

Here's no Storms but Gales of Joy,
Which will nought but Care deftroy;
Nor a Billow's feen to roll,
But what waves to cheer the Soul;
Paffe the mimick Sea about,
Till the liquid Joys are out.

And when out, we'll fill it up,
Only for a parting Cup;
Like a Planet, let it rove
Round the Orrery of Love,
While harmoniouffly it fteers
To the Muffick of the Spheres.

JUST PUBLISHED (PRICE 2*s.* 6*d.*)

CONSIDERATIONS
ON THE
PRESENT STATE of *VIRGINIA*
EXAMINED.

WE the Subfcribers, having for fome Time paft experienced very great Inconvenience arifing from the Uncertainty of the Time of our Meeting in *Williamfburg*, have now refolved, and are determined, for the future, to meet there every 25th Day of *October* and *April*; of which we give this publick Notice, that thofe who have Bufinefs to tranfact with us may know when to attend.

JAMES LYLE.
ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.
DANIEL M'CALLUM.
ROBERT DONALD.
JAMES FAIRLIE.
JAMES DONALD.
ALEXANDER BAINE.
JOHN FISHER.
WILLIAM MITCHELL.
RICHARD ADAM.
ALEXANDER BUCHANAN.
ANDREW CHALMER.
EDWARD JOHNSON.
NINIAN MINZIES.
THOMAS MAIN.
ROBERT RUTHERFORD.
ARCHIBALD M'CALL.
M'CALL & SHEDDEN.
ADAM FLEMING.
THOMAS RUSSELL.
HUGHES ROSS.
NEIL M'COULL.
JOHN LINDSAY.
JAMES GIBSON, & Co.
JOHN JOHNSON.
ROBERT BURTON.
ARCHIBALD BRYCE.
ARCHIBALD GOVAN.
ANDREW JOHNSTON, Jun.
EDWARD BARRADALL.
WILLIAM JOHNSON.
THOMAS YOUNGER.
SIMON FRASER.
THOMAS HODGE.
JAMES M'DOWALL.
DAVID COCHRAN.
NEIL JAMIESON.
JAMES GLASSFORD.
WILLS COWPER.
MATTHEW PHRIPP.
JOHN HAMILTON.
THOMAS SIMPSON.
JOHN GILMOUR.
CHARLES GILMOUR.
JOHN HAY, & Co.
BENJAMIN BAILEY, & Co.
ANTHONY WARWICK.
INGLIS & LONG.
FIELDING LEWIS.
ARCHIBALD CUNISON.
HENRY MITCHELL.
JAMES ROBISON.
JAMES SOMERVELL.
WILLIAM HENDERSON.
JOHN GLASSELL.
ANDREW CRAWFORD.
RICHARD HANSON.
JAMES INGRAM.
WILLIAM HARRISON.
EDMUND PENDLETON, Jun.
JOHN BAIRD.
THOMAS SHORE.
PATRICK COUTTS.
MOSS ARMISTEAD.
EILBECK, ROSS, & Co.
JOHN TABB.
CORNELIUS CALVERT.
ROBERT PLEASANTS, & Co.
THOMAS EVANS.
EDWARD STABLER.
DAVID RUSSELL.
GEORGE PURDIE.

THE Members of the Fredericksburg JOCKEY CLUB *will pleafe to fend in their Subfcription Money, by the* 10*th of* September. *Thofe who have not Guineas will fend me other Money, that I may have it changed, if poffible.*

GEORGE WEEDON, Secretary.

THE PURSE in *Richmond* Town will be run for the firft Day of the Fair at that Place, which is on the fecond *Thurfday* in *November* next, by any Horfe, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Weight for Age, according to the Rules of Racing. All Horfes, &c. are to be entered with *James Gunn*, the Day before. (5)

AUGUST 20, 1774.

MR. *Joſeph Herndon* and Mr. *James Lewis* of *Spotſylvania* are empowered to tranſact all Kinds of Buſineſs for me relating to the Eſtate of *Roger Dixon*, deceaſed; and all Payments made to them, or to Mr. *Oliver Towles*, Attorney at Law, heretofore empowered, will be good, and allowed by me. The Remainder of the ſaid Eſtate will be offered for Sale at the Fair in *September*, at *Fredericſburg*, conſiſting of Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, ſeveral vacant Lots, and a Tract of Land three Miles from the Town, called *Chalky Level*. Six Months Credit will be allowed, on proper Security. I ſhall likewiſe offer for Sale my Warehouſes at *Dixon's* and *Falmouth* Inſpections, alſo my Plantation above the Town of *Falmouth*; for theſe twelve Months Credit will be allowed, on giving Bond with approved Security to

(4) JOHN DIXON.

N. B. The lower Plantation will be rented.

CHARLOTTE, *Auguſt* 1, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the Colony in a ſhort Time. ROBERT CUNINGHAM.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Surry* County, containing 450 Acres, known by the Name of *Cabin Point*, on which are a new Set of Brick Warehouſes, which bring in about 70*l.* a Year, and a new Brick Merchant Mill completely fitted with two Water Wheels on a never-failing Stream, within 100 Feet of the Wharf. The Land is very good for Grain, and has about 40 Acres that may be made fine Meadow. This is one of the moſt improveable Eſtates in the Country. Half the Purchaſe Money to be paid in twelve Months, the other Half may lie for ſeven Years, on good Security being given, and punctual Payment of Intereſt. If the Land is not ſold by *Chriſtmas*, it will be rented out.

(tf) BENJAMIN HARRISON.

To be RENTED *to the higheſt Bidder, on* Thurſday *the* 8*th of* September, *if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day, for a Year, or Term of Years, not exceeding ſeven, and to be entered on at* Chriſtmas,

TWO Thirds of a Plantation in *York* County, on *Queen's* Creek, containing between 4 and 500 Acres of Land, within three Miles and a Half of *Williamſburg*, and two from the Oyſter Rocks in *York* River, which Situation, if the Perſon renting enters into that Way of Buſineſs, makes it very valuable. There is on the ſaid Plantation a very good Dwelling-Houſe, and all neceſſary Outhouſes, in good Repair, and the Plantation under a good Fence. It will be rented with, or without, a ſufficient Number of Negroes to work it. Likewiſe two Thirds of about 500 Acres of Land, within two Miles of *Williamſburg*, upon the main Road to *York* Town, whereon are two Plantations, to be rented as above. At the ſame Time and Place will be ſold the Stocks of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſers for all Sums above 25*l.* on giving Bond with approved Security to the Executors of Mr. *Frederick Bryan*, deceaſed.

To be RENTED,

A CONVENIENT STOREHOUSE in *Newcaſtle*, on the main Street. For Terms apply to WILLIAM JOHNSON.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Brunſwick* County, on *Poplar* Creek, WILLIAM FOGG, an indented Servant about 23 Years old, ſix Feet high, well made, has a clear Skin under his Clothes, but his Face and Hands are much tanned with the Sun. He carried away with him a blue Coat, red Waiſtcoat, one or two white Shirts, two Pair of Thread Stockings, a Pair of plated Buckles, two white Stocks, and two Oſnabrug Shirts and Trouſers. He ſays he ſerved his Time in *London* under a Blackſmith, which Trade he underſtands very well. There went away with him one MOSES WILLIS, who has been a Waggoner, about five Feet or nine Inches high, of a ſwarthy Complexion, wears his ſhort black Hair, had on an old *Virginia* Cloth Waiſtcoat, a Check Shirt, Oſnabrug Breeches, an old Beaver Hat, and has one of his Feet very much hurt by a Waggon running over it. The ſaid *Moſes Willis* is a Freeman, and much uſed to travelling about the back Parts of this Country; I therefore ſuſpect, by his Means, that the ſaid *William Fogg* will make his Eſcape. They have been ſeen to croſs *Black's* Ferry on *Roanoke*, and it is probable they will make for *South Carolina*. Whoever takes up the ſaid *William Fogg*, and delivers him ſafe to me, at my Houſe, ſhall have 3*l.* Reward; and if confined in any of the publick Jails, ſo that I receive him, 30*s.* Reward. (4) EDWARD TRAVIS.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, out of my Paſture, in the Night of the 11th of *May* laſt, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE with black Legs, ſome White in his Forehead and under his Foretop, his Brand (if any) forgot, has a Scar on the near Shoulder, and is ſomething over the middle Size. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe, or give Intelligence ſo that he may be got again, to Captain *James Cocke* in *Brandon*, or to the Subſcriber in *Peterſburg*, ſhall receive 20*s.* Reward. (1) WILLIAM BRADLEY.

FOR SALE,

THE noted and well accuſtomed TAVERN in *James City* County, about fifteen Miles from *Williamſburg*, on the main Road leading to *New Kent* Courthouſe and *Ruſſin's* Ferry, with about 500 ACRES of LAND in good Order for Cropping, having ſix Fields under good Fencing. The Time of Payment will be made very eaſy to a Purchaſer, and the Land, &c. ſhown by applying to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes. (tf) THOMAS DONCASTLE.

To be SOLD, *to the higheſt Bidder, at* Amelia *Courthouſe, on the* 10*th of* January *next*,

TWENTY very likely SLAVES, to ſatisfy a Debt due to *James* and *Robert Donald*, & Co. Credit will be allowed till the 20th of *October* 1775. Bond and Security to be given to the ſaid Company; and if Payment is not made to the Day, the Bonds to carry Intereſt from the Date. (7) WILLIAM WATSON.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD,

WHEREAS, on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, a certain JOSEPH THORP was intruſted with a conſiderable Sum in Half Johanneſſes, of nine Pennyweight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his Appearance there, with other ſuſpicious Circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the Money. He is a Native of *England*, about ſix Feet high, ſwarthy Complexion, very dark keen Eyes, and pitted with the Smallpox, of a ſlender Make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, with ſome ſmall Impediment in his Speech. He lived ſome Time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the Character of a Merchant in both Places; he was alſo once in Trade in *Newcaſtle*, *Virginia*, and has a Brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on Board Captain *John F. Pruyn*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue Caſimir and a dark brown Cloth Suit of Clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp*, in any of his Majeſty's Jails on this Continent, ſhall be entitled to ten per Cent. on the Sum recovered, and the above Reward of 50*l.* when convicted. Apply to *Curſon* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, Junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and Co. *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melatiah Bourne* or *John Rowe* of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp*, ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any Thing of the Route he has taken, that they convey the moſt early Intelligence thereof to any of the above Perſons, or *Greenwood*, *Ritſon*, and *Marſh*, in *Norfolk*, or to *Robert Pleaſants* and Co. at *Four Mile* Creek, *Henrico* County; the Favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All Maſters of Veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the Continent. (tf)

To be RENTED *annually, or for a Term of Years*,

SWAN's POINT FERRY and BOATS, with two good Dwelling-Houſes, all neceſſary Outhouſes, an exceeding fine Paſture, and Land ſufficient to work four Hands, under a good Fence. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.

(tf) JOHN HARTWELL COCKE.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Amherſt* County, the 10th of *July*, a Mulatto Woman Slave named SALL, though commonly goes by the Name of *Sally Grey*; ſhe is of a middle Size, well ſhaped, *Virginia* born, and about 25 Years old; had on, when ſhe went away, a brown Linen Jacket and Petticoat, and I cannot learn that ſhe carried any other Clothes with her. She is of a numerous Family of Mulattoes, formerly belonging to a Gentleman of the Name of *Howard*, in *York* County, from whence I purchaſed her a few Years ago, and where probably ſhe may attempt to go again, or perhaps into *Cumberland*, or *Amelia*, where I am informed many of her Kindred live. I ſhall eſteem it a particular Favour of thoſe Gentlemen who have any of her Relations in their Poſſeſſion, to have her apprehended, if ſhe is diſcovered lurking about their Plantations; and I will give a handſome Reward, beſides what the Law allows, to any Perſon who will deliver her to me.

(6) GABRIEL PENN.

FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND Acres of LAND, lying on the River *Shenando*, in the County of *Frederick*, eight Miles above *Abby's* Gap. One Third of the Purchaſe Money to be paid on the Day of Sale, and an extenſive Credit will be given for the Remainder. Mr. *James Brown* will ſhow the Land to any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and I ſhall be on the Premiſes the 15th of *November* next.

(tf) NATHANIEL BURWELL.

ISLE of WIGHT, *July* 19, 1774.

To be SOLD,

THE Sloop PROVIDENCE, Burthen about 45 Tuns, only nine Months old, very well built, neatly finiſhed off, completely found, has large Accommodations, and ſails remarkably faſt. For Terms apply to Captain *Charles Thomas* at *Norfolk*, or to

(tf) BENJAMIN HARRISON, Junior.

Purſuant to a Decree of the Honourable General Court, and by Letter of Attorney from Colonel George Mercer *of* Virginia, *now in* London, *will be ſold at publick Auction*,

ABOUT 3500 ACRES of LAND in the County of *Loudoun*, near *Weſt's* Ordinary, about twelve Miles from *Leeſburg*, forty from *Alexandria*, and thirty five from *Dumfries*, on *Potowmack*. This Land is well known, by the Deſcription of *Bull Run Mountains*, and is very fertile. —Alſo 6500 Acres on *Shenando* River, in the County of *Frederick*, oppoſite to *Snicker's* Ordinary, and binding on the River about ſeven Miles. As this Tract is Part of a Survey one of the firſt in that Part of the Colony, its good Quality cannot be queſtioned, it is well watered, will admit of two Mills on Land Streams, and others on the River; there are now on it ſix Plantations well improved for Cropping, 110 Slaves, and very large and choice Stocks of Horſes (ſome of the Dray Breed) black Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep; which, together with the Crops of Corn and Wheat now growing (expected to be upwards of 2000 Barrels and 5000 Buſhels) will be ſold on the Premiſes, on the 24th Day of *November* next, or next fair Day.——The *Loudoun* Lands will be ſold at *Weſt's* Ordinary, on the 21ſt Day of the ſame Month. Both Tracts will be laid off in Lots to ſuit every Kind of Purchaſer, who may ſee them by applying to Mr. *Francis Peyton*, near the *Loudoun* Land, and Mr. *William Dawſon*, who reſides on the *Shenando* Tract. Among the Slaves are two good Blackſmiths, two Carpenters, and an exceeding truſty and ſkilful Waggoner. The aged black Cattle, and grown Hogs, will be fattened for Slaughter.—— Purchaſers above 25*l.* will be allowed twelve Months Credit, on giving Bond and Security to the Subſcribers, who will be prepared to make Conveyances.

JOHN TAYLOE.
(20) GEORGE WASHINGTON.

For LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship GREENWOOD, *Mackey Reed* Maſter, loads at *Norfolk*, has two Thirds of her Cargo already engaged, can take in 200 Hhds. of Tobacco on Liberty of Conſignment. Any Gentlemen inclining to ſhip by her will pleaſe to ſend their Orders to Mr. *Richard Taylor* of *Peterſburg*, Mr. *Richard Squire Taylor* in *King William* County, or to us at *Norfolk*.

(tf) GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

To be RENTED, *from Year to Year, or for a Term of Years*,

BELVOIR, the beautiful Seat of the Honourable *George William Fairfax*, Eſq; lying upon *Potowmack* River in *Fairfax* County, about fourteen Miles below *Alexandria*. The Manſion Houſe is of Brick, two Stories high, with four convenient Rooms and a large Paſſage on the lower Floor, five Rooms and a Paſſage on the ſecond, and a Servants Hall and Cellars below, convenient Offices, Stables, and Coach-Houſe adjoining, as alſo a large and well furniſhed Garden, ſtored with a great Variety of valuable Fruits, in good Order. Appertaining to the Tract on which theſe Houſes ſtand, and which contains near 2000 Acres (ſurrounded in a Manner by navigable Water) are ſeveral valuable Fiſheries, and a good Deal of cleared Land in different Parts, which may be let altogether, or ſeparately, as ſhall be found moſt convenient. The Terms may be known of Colonel *Waſhington*, who lives near the Premiſes, or of me in *Berkeley* County.

(tf) FRANCIS WILLIS, Junior.

NORFOLK, *April* 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Number of Veſſels will be wanted this Summer to bring about 6000 Tuns of STONE from Mr. *Brooke's* Quarry on *Rappahannock*, and land the ſame on *Cape Henry*, for the Lighthouſe. Any Perſon, or Perſons, inclinable to engage in ſuch Work, are deſired to treat with *Matthew Phripp*, *Paul Loyall*, and *Thomas Newton*, Eſqrs. The Directors of the Lighthouſe will alſo be glad to purchaſe one or two FLAT BOTTOMED VESSELS, from 80 to 120 Tuns Burthen.

(tf) BASSETT MOSELEY.

NEABSCO FURNACE, *April* 1, 1774.

RUN away from the *Neabſco Furnace*, on the 16th of laſt Month, a light coloured Mulatto Man named BILLY or WILL, the Property of the Honourable *John Taylor*, Eſquire. When I tell the Publick that he is the ſame Boy, who, for many Years, uſed to wait on me in my Travels through this and the neighbouring Province, and, by his Pertneſs, or rather Impudence, was well known to almoſt all my Acquaintances, there is the leſs Occaſion for a particular Deſcription of him. However, as he is now grown to the Size of a Man, and has not attended me for ſome Time paſt, I think it not amiſs to ſay that he is a very likely young Fellow, about twenty Years old, five Feet nine Inches high, ſtout and ſtrong made, has a remarkable Swing in his Walk, but is much more ſo by a ſurpriſing Knack he has of gaining the good Graces of almoſt every Body who will liſten to his bewitching and deceitful Tongue, which ſeldom or ever ſpeaks the Truth; has a ſmall Scar on the right Side of his Forehead, and the little Finger of his right Hand is quite ſtraight by a Hurt he got when a Child. He had on when he went away a blue Fearnought and an under Jacket of green Baize, Cotton Breeches, Oſnabrug Shirt, a mixed blue Pair of Stockings, a Pair of Country made Shoes, and yellow Buckles. From his Ingenuity, he is capable of doing almoſt any Sort of Buſineſs, and for ſome Years paſt has been chiefly employed as a Founder, a Stone Maſon, and a Miller, as Occaſion required; one of which Trades, I imagine, he will, in the Character of a Freeman, profeſs. I have ſome Reaſon to ſuſpect his travelling towards *James* River, under the Pretence of being ſent by me on Buſineſs. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Mulatto Slave, and brings him to me, or to his Maſter, the Honourable *John Taylor* of *Mount Airy*, or ſecures him ſo as to be had again, ſhall have double what the Law allows, and all reaſonable Charges paid by

(tf) THOMAS LAWSON.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Amelia* County, containing 500 Acres, about four Miles below the Courthouſe, it is remarkable fine Land for Grain, and will bring good Tobacco. The Plantation is in good Order for Cropping, ſufficient to work ſix or eight Hands, with all neceſſary Houſes. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may depend on having a Bargain, and know the Terms by applying to

(tf) WILLIAM MARSHALL.

For SALE,

ABOUT twelve Thouſand Acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in *Amherſt* County, whereon are ſeveral Plantations and Improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty Hands. There is on the ſaid Land for Sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a Stone Dam and a Pair of good *Cologne* Millſtones, which Mill has for two Years paſt got upwards of 100 Barrels of Toll Corn, and is ſituated on a never failing Stream. The Land will be ſhown by *William Woosack*, who lives at one of the the Plantations, and the Prices of the Land made known by him. One or two Years Credit will be allowed, Intereſt being paid for the ſecond Year, and alſo for the firſt, if the Money is not paid agreeable to Contract. The Land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel *William Cabell*, at the Expenſe of the Purchaſer. Deeds will be made upon Bond and approved Security being given, either to Colonel *William Cabell*, or the Subſcriber. Six per Cent. Diſcount will be allowed for ready Money, or good Merchants Notes. If any Perſon will chooſe to exchange Lands in the lower Part of the Country, on or near ſome navigable River, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree.

(tf) CARTER BRAXTON.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.——*.* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.